



LEFT \$75,000,000

Son of H. H. Rogers Will Inherit Big Fortune.

DEATH GAME VERY SUDDENLY

Standard Oil Vice President and Copper Magnate Stricken With Apoplexy at His Home In New York.

New York, May 20.—Henry H. Rogers, vice president of the Standard Oil company, moving spirit in the organization of the Amalgamated Copper company, builder of railroads and philanthropist, who died very suddenly of apoplexy at his New York residence, 3 East Seventy-third street, leaves a fortune of \$75,000,000.

The bulk of his huge estate, it is said, will go to his son, Henry H. Rogers, Jr., who entered Columbia university in the class of 1901 and is in his thirtieth year. He married Mary Benjamin, and they have a country home in Tuxedo and a town house in this city. Young Rogers is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and club and is also a member of the Racket and Tennis clubs as well as the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht club and the New York Yacht club.

Ever since the panic he had had an office in his father's suit of rooms in the Standard Oil building and has been at his father's elbow all the time. He is a director of nearly all of the companies with which his father was prominently connected.

Conspicuous among those who called at the home to extend condolences to the widow and children were Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), for many years one of the most intimate friends of the late financier. Mr. Clemens left



HENRY H. ROGERS.

his country place, near Redding, Conn., intending to visit the Rogers home, only to be confronted with the sad news of his old friend's death.

Mr. Clemens was too moved to fully express his feelings. "It is terrible—terrible," he said briefly. "I am inexpressibly shocked."

Henry C. Phipps was one of the first callers to arrive at the residence after Mr. Rogers' death, and he was followed shortly by John D. Ryan, president of the Anaconda Copper company.

In the meantime telegrams were pouring into the house, one of the first to arrive being from John D. Rockefeller at Hot Springs, Va. Mr. Rockefeller had repeatedly warned Mr. Rogers to cease his hard work in view of his failing health, but he had not been apprised of his present illness until he received the news of his death.

Henry H. Rogers was a money maker and one of the most successful men of the so called Standard Oil group. He began life as a poor boy at Fairhaven, Mass., where he was born sixty-nine years ago. He is variously reported as having started life as a newsboy and as a driver of a grocery cart. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman. Until recently he had held the reins of the Standard Oil company following the retirement of John D. Rockefeller, although J. B. Archbold attended to the routine management of the great corporation.

The widow he leaves is his second wife, his first wife having died fourteen years ago, and he is survived in addition by four children, the son mentioned and the following daughters: Mrs. W. E. Benjamin, Mrs. Urbeu H. Broughton and Mrs. William R. Coe. Those who knew him were wont to compare Rogers with a kaleidoscope. Genial, approachable, talkative and altogether attractive, then sarcastic bit-

ter and jeering; cordial in one breath, chilly as ice in the next—that was Rogers. His voice could travel through the scale of vindictiveness, cruelty, indifference, politeness, affability and friendliness in a single sentence.

There were, in fact, as many opinions of Henry H. Rogers as there were sides to him. The friends who visited him at his New York house or at his Fairhaven estate or aboard his Kana-wha, the fleetest yacht afloat, knew him as a prince of entertainers and an all around good fellow. His business acquaintances regard him as exacting and unsympathetic.

STRIKE ENDED FOR \$1,000.

Testimony Against Building Trade Leader In Chicago.

Chicago, May 20.—A flood of light was thrown upon building trade strikes in Chicago at the trial here of Martin B. Madden, president of the Associated Building Trades Council of Chicago, and his associates, F. A. Pouchot and M. J. Boyle, charged with conspiracy to extort \$1,000 from the Joseph Kleika company during a strike on its plant.

The strike was called by Madden, who, fur clad and wearing a diamond pin, shouted the order from his automobile.

The story of the alleged extortion, as told by D. L. Frazer, a construction engineer employed by Post & Macher, architects of the Kleika plant, and by Emil Kleika, president of the Joseph Kleika company, has to do with the alleged passing of money in a downtown saloon and in substance follows:

The strike having been called for no apparent reason, Mr. Kleika sent Mr. Frazer to see Boyle, who, when asked how the matter could be settled, said that Kleika would have to see Madden. Kleika and Frazer waited in a saloon until Madden and his motor car arrived, after which Madden and Kleika entered a private office at the end of the bar.

Kleika and Frazer gave \$200 to Boyle for expenses incurred in calling the strike, hoping that Boyle would bring the trouble to an end. Boyle, however, said that the settlement was up to Madden.

Frazer declared that Madden demanded \$1,500 as the price of putting the men back to work and that Kleika emerged from the office branding the price as an outrage.

George S. Andres, a construction engineer, swore that Kleika gave him \$1,000 with which to settle the strike. Andres having told Kleika that it could be settled for that sum.

"How am I to know the strike will be called off if I give you the money?" I asked him. "Don't worry," he said. "I asked Madden what to do with the money, and he told me to throw it on the desk. I did so, and Madden shoved it in his pocket."

The next day the strike was called off and the men returned to work.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Stock Quotations.

Money on call was 2 per cent; time money and mercantile paper unchanged in rates. Closing prices of stocks were: Amer. Copper, 82 1/2; Northwestern, 132 1/2; Atchafson, 106 1/2; Penn. R. R., 133 1/2; B. & O., 114 1/2; Reading, 138 1/2; Brooklyn R. T., 79 1/2; Rock Island, 32 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 79 1/2; St. Paul, 150 1/2; D. & H., 117 1/2; Southern Pac., 123 1/2; Erie, 39 1/2; Southern Ry., 39 1/2; Gen. Electric, 101 1/2; South. Ry. pf., 69 1/2; Ill. Central, 147 1/2; Sugar, 132 1/2; Int. Met., 104 1/2; Texas Pacific, 34 1/2; L. & N. Wash., 129 1/2; Union Pacific, 157 1/2; Manhattan, 147 1/2; U. S. Steel, 50 1/2; Missouri Pac., 74 1/2; U. S. Steel pf., 11 1/2; N. Y. Central, 130 1/2; West. Union, 77 1/2; Norf. & West., 90 1/2.

Market Reports.

WHEAT—Firm and one cent higher; contract grade, May, \$1.42 1/4. BUTTER—Firm; supplies short; receipts, 6,570 packages; creamery, special, 22 1/2c; official, 22c; extras, 23 1/2c; thirds to firsts, 21 1/2c; state dairy, common to firsts, 21 1/2c; process, common to special, 17 1/2c; western, factory, 30c; imitation creamery, 21 1/2c.

CHEESE—Steady to firm; receipts, 2,907 boxes; state, new, full cream, special, 12 1/2c; small, colored, fancy, 12 1/2c; large, colored, fancy, 12 1/2c; small, white, fancy, 12 1/2c; common to fair, 11c; skims, full to special, 11c.

EGGS—Firm; receipts, 23,243 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, fancy, selected, white, 26c; fair to choice, 25 1/2c; brown and mixed, fancy, 24c; fair to choice, 23 1/2c; western, factory, 23c; extra firsts, 22 1/2c; firsts, 21 1/2c; seconds, 20 1/2c; southern, firsts, 20c; seconds, 20 1/2c.

POTATOES—Firm on new; steady on choice old; domestic, old, in bulk, per 100 lbs., \$2.62 1/2; per bbl. or bag, \$2.62 1/2; European, old, per 100 lbs., bag, \$1.25 1/2; Bermuda, new, No. 1, per bbl., \$4.50 1/2; No. 2, \$3.50 1/2; southern, new, No. 1, per bbl., \$3.45 1/2; No. 2, \$2.50 1/2; sweet, per basket, \$1.50 1/2.

DRESSED POULTRY—Steady; broilers, nearby, fancy, squab, per pair, 60c; 75c; 1 1/2 lbs. to pair, per lb., 35c; western, dry picked, 28c; spring ducks, nearby, 13c; 12c; white, per doz., \$24.75; frozen turkeys, No. 1, per lb., 22c; broilers, milk fed, fancy, 24c; corn fed, fancy, 23c; roasting chickens, milk fed, 23c; corn fed, 22c; fowls, No. 1, 17c; geese, No. 1, 12 1/2c.

LIVE POULTRY—Firm; chickens, broilers, per lb., 27c; fowls, 17 1/2c; old roosters, 10 1/2c; ducks, 12c; geese, 7 1/2c.

No Alarm Felt For Young Hughes. Providence, R. I., May 20.—Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., who is suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis, is getting along nicely, and his physician, Dr. F. T. Fulton, is not at all alarmed

BEVERIDGE WARNS

Says Undue Haste Will Not Help Tariff Bill.

HE DEMANDS FREE HEARINGS.

Indiana Senator Protests Against What He Calls the Autocratic Action of Aldrich's Finance Committee.

Washington, May 20.—Senator Beveridge of Indiana served notice on the senate leaders that undue haste would not expedite the passage of the tariff bill.

Mr. Beveridge protested against what he characterized as the despotic action of the members of the finance committee in disposing summarily of the proviso to the paragraph relating to watch movements instead of allowing it to go over, as he suggested.

He declared that the proviso, which requires that all watch and clock dials shall have printed thereon the country of origin and, if attached to movements, in addition to the country of origin, the name of the manufacturer, would have the effect of destroying the business of the thousands of retail watch dealers of the country.

He said that he believed that the name of the country of origin was all that was necessary to prevent fraud upon the purchaser.

"The question is," Mr. Beveridge added, "whether we shall destroy the business of the thousands of retail watch dealers in this country to benefit the watch trust."

Mr. Beveridge criticized the attitude of other members of the senate who, in their haste to pass the tariff bill, objected to allowing a full discussion of all sides of the case.

"A free hearing, when it is asked," he added, "will save much time. A senator who has done all he wants in the bill can deny any other member a hearing."

Senator Tillman suggested that the adoption of the proviso be reconsidered and the whole subject be reopened, but Mr. Beveridge said he was not prepared at this time to treat the subject as fully as he would like, but he promised to bring the matter up later and offer an amendment to correct the paragraph so as to conform to his views.

The consideration of the metal schedule was completed. A committee amendment opposing the duty of 4 cents and 25 per cent ad valorem on cans, boxes, packages and other containers was agreed to.

At the request of Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, the proviso admitting lever and gougerough lace machines free of duty until July 1, 1911, was stricken from the bill.

An amendment offered by Senator Payton to reduce the duty on typesetting machines from 30 to 10 per cent ad valorem was defeated by a vote of 35 yeas to 43 nays. The Republicans voting with the Democrats in favor of the amendment were Messrs. Borah, Bristow, Brown, Burckett, Clapp, Dolliver, La Follette and Nelson.

An amendment by Mr. Newlands to reduce the duty on sewing machines from 30 to 20 per cent ad valorem was rejected by a vote of 29 to 43. Senators Beveridge, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver and La Follette joining the Democrats in voting for the reduction.

Mr. Dolliver offered an amendment to make the duty of 45 per cent ad valorem apply to articles or wares not specially provided for whose "chief value" was metal instead of those composed "in part" of metal and declared that the committee provision placed under this schedule many articles containing but a trifling quantity of metal. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 30 to 40.

GUILTY OF TWO MURDERS.

Philadelphia to Be Electrocutted in New Jersey State Prison.

Bridgeton, N. J., May 20.—Richard Donegan of Philadelphia was convicted here of the murders of Joseph Somerfield and Mrs. Madge Kinkle, and Justice Trenchard sentenced him to be electrocuted during the week of July 5.

Donegan killed Somerfield, who was visiting Mrs. Kinkle, on Feb. 12 by shooting him through a window. Later he killed the woman. At the trial the defense sought to prove that Donegan was insane.

Three Children Burned to Death. Herrin, Ill., May 20.—While Mrs. Marion McCormick was away from her home here the house was fired by children playing, and two boys aged two and four years and a girl five years old were burned to death.

HONOR DENIED TO MEREDITH.

Novelist's Ashes Cannot Be Placed in Westminster Abbey.

London, May 20.—The Westminster authorities have declined permission to place the ashes of George Meredith in the abbey. An appeal to the dean to this end was strongly supported by the Society of Authors, representing all the leading writers, by Premier Asquith, Lord Morley, Rudyard Kipling and James M. Barrie. Mr. Barrie made a personal appeal to the dean, but in vain.

The action of the Westminster authorities has caused much disappointment. The family of the late novelist had no objection to the placing of his ashes in the abbey, and the question of space was not involved by the depositing of the urn therein.

SECRETARY DICKINSON ILL.

Stricken With Fever and Bladder Trouble on Cruiser Mayflower.

Havana, May 20.—The visit of the American secretary of war, Jacob M. Dickinson, to Havana has been prevented by his sudden and severe illness, and the United States converted yacht Mayflower, on which he arrived here, sailed with the secretary and party aboard.

Secretary Dickinson will be taken direct to Washington. He has been



SECRETARY DICKINSON.

confined to his stateroom for three days, suffering from vesical stone. He has a fever, indicating inflammation, and the attending physician decided that it would not be advisable for him to remain longer in a warm climate.

It was the original intention of the secretary to remain in Havana three days to await the arrival of Postmaster General Hitchcock.

Secretary Dickinson sailed from Charleston, S. C., for the isthmus of Panama on the Mayflower on April 21, arriving at Colon on April 28 after a brief stop at Kingston, Jamaica. During his stay on the isthmus the secretary of war was busily occupied in inspecting the canal and studying canal affairs. On the arrival of the Mayflower at Havana the secretary was unable to go ashore. It was his intention to confer with President Gomez.

HAINS AN OPIUM EATER.

Three Rolls of the Drug Found in Convicted Man's Clothing.

Flushing, N. Y., May 20.—Three rolls of opium containing thirty-six grains were found in the clothing of Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., which he discarded on his return to the Queens county jail after being sentenced to Sing Sing prison for the murder of William E. Annis. Before placing the captain in a cell on his return to the jail Sheriff Harvey directed that he be stripped of the suit he wore and given other clothing.

The finding of this drug explains the continual drowsy condition which marked the captain's demeanor ever since his arrest. His jailers said he was a "dope" user. His peculiar salow complexion, vacant stare and glazed eyes led many to believe that he was a victim of the habit.

PARIS STRIKE MAY BE FIASCO.

Government Regards the Agitation as Foredoomed to Failure.

Paris, May 20.—The life of Paris is in all respects normal, and the general strike, decreed by the General Federation of Labor to commence with the building trades, promises to be a huge fiasco.

The government now regards the agitation as purely revolutionary and as foredoomed to failure.

Stranded Steamer Floated.

New Orleans, May 20.—The United Fruit company's steamer Chickahominy has been refloated, undamaged, after having been stranded for twenty-four hours near Gorda Point, off the coast of Nicaragua.

Life Terms For Kidnapers.

Madison, Wis., May 20.—Without a dissenting vote the assembly passed the senate bill fixing the penalty for kidnaping at life imprisonment.

FIGHT IS A DRAW.

Johnson Fails to Punish O'Brien Severely.

HONORS EVEN ON BOTH SIDES

Philadelphia's Quickness of Foot and Cleverness in Ducking Saves Him In Several Close Calls.

Philadelphia, May 20.—Philadelphia was crowded to see Jack Johnson, the new champion heavyweight, in action for the first time since he took the somewhat dubious title from Tommy Burns in far off Australia last December. But their interest in the big colored fighter scarcely exceeded that in Jack O'Brien, the favorite son, pitted against a man vastly his superior in weight. It was a crowd tensely expectant that filled the arena of the National Athletic club. There were seats for 3,700 persons, and 500 others choked the narrow aisles. Special trains brought big delegations of spectators from New York, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg and even Chicago.

There was little or no public betting on the fight at the ringside. The fact that no decision is allowed on six round bouts in this state was responsible, of course, for this. There was some private wagering, however, that O'Brien would have the advantage on points. On this he was favorite at odds of 5 to 4.

When Johnson shouldered his way through the crowded aisles and climbed into the ring his reception was not enthusiastic, and there was even some hooting by the galleries. O'Brien came on a minute later, and the crowd cheered him frantically. He grasped Johnson's hands perfunctorily and took his corner. A telegram was read from Billy Dehanev challenging Johnson on behalf of Al Kaufman for a fight at San Francisco.

"I weigh 162 pounds," said O'Brien while the gloves were being drawn on. Johnson looked forty pounds heavier. Stanley Ketchel came forward to be introduced. He shook O'Brien's hand and wished him success, then crossed and greeted Johnson.

O'Brien looked to be in splendid shape. Johnson appeared rather bulky about the waist line, but his splendid muscles stood out in arms and shoulders.

First Round.—When the gong sounded Johnson rushed O'Brien to the ropes. O'Brien came back with a left to the face, and in the clinch Johnson rushed O'Brien off his feet. O'Brien put left to the face lightly, but Johnson only grinned and forced O'Brien to the ropes, shoving him to his knees. They feinted and fiddled carefully. O'Brien trying to draw Johnson on, Johnson put left on O'Brien's face, and O'Brien landed left to face in return. O'Brien wags in and out like a flash, and Johnson set himself for a counter, but it was smothered. O'Brien's quickness of foot stood him in good stead against Johnson. The round was even.

Second Round.—O'Brien led for the face, but was blocked, and Johnson lifted him off the floor in the clinch that followed. The crowd hooted Johnson, but he only smiled and rushed O'Brien to the ropes. Marvelous ducking saved O'Brien from damage, and they sparred cautiously. O'Brien caught Johnson with a stiff left on the face three times, and the crowd cheered frantically. Johnson rushed him to the ropes, landing left on the body lightly. Both appeared winded, and Johnson waited for O'Brien to lead. Johnson went after O'Brien like a whirlwind, but quick footwork took the Philadelphia man out of harm's way. O'Brien did the cleaner work in this round.

Third Round.—Johnson missed left and took a light stab in the face in return. O'Brien was in and out like a flash, landing left on the face, but took a stiff left to the stomach at close range. Johnson forced O'Brien, shambling after him rather slowly and awkwardly missed two lefts and a right for the head. Johnson set himself for O'Brien's lead, but was slow in countering and took a left stab on the nose. Johnson went after him viciously and a left had O'Brien's mouth bleeding. Johnson appeared somewhat winded at the end of the round, which was about even, with O'Brien's work showing cleaner.

Fourth Round.—O'Brien put left to face and took right on body, and they sparred cautiously. O'Brien caught Johnson a jarring smash on the face with his left, and Johnson's mouth showed the effects. Johnson slowed up and waited for O'Brien to lead. The crowd yelled for O'Brien to "come and show him up," but Johnson only grinned and walked in. He caught O'Brien a glancing right on the head and a left on the body, but O'Brien was go-

ing away, and the blows lacked steam. O'Brien feinted and missed a left swing, going to his knees from the impetus of the blow. Johnson appeared slow and had no advantage in the round. If anything, it was to O'Brien's advantage.

Fifth Round.—Johnson caught O'Brien on the face, and O'Brien went down, but was up like a flash and fighting strong. Johnson tried to send in his right uppercut that proved so effective with Tommy Burns, but was blocked. A right to the face cut O'Brien's right eye badly, but he came back with a left flush on Johnson's mouth. Johnson rushed viciously, pinning O'Brien to the ropes and wrestling him down. O'Brien did most of the leading at this stage and just as the gong sounded sent a hard left to Johnson's face.

Sixth Round.—They shook hands gingerly for the windup and sparred cautiously. O'Brien led a left, which landed on the body good and hard. Johnson only smiled and held up his hand to indicate that he had blocked it. O'Brien rushed in again and tried hard to land on the face and body, but was blocked in his efforts. Finally he sent a stiff left to the face and took a hard right counter on the head in return. Johnson met O'Brien with a left to the face as he stepped in, and the round ended in a clinch.

The consensus of opinion among experts at the ringside was that the fight was a draw. Referee McGuigan said O'Brien did remarkably well.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Results of Games Played in National, American and Eastern Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. At New York—New York, 16; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Durham, Witase and Schell; Cantwell, Savidge, Dubuc, Roth and McLean. At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 0. Batteries—Bell and Bergen; Philippi and Gibson. At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2. Batteries—McQuillan, Moran and Dooin; Kroh, Reulbach and Moran. At Boston—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 0. Batteries—Tuohy, White and Bowerman; Saltee and Breenahan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C. Pittsburg, 18 19 .633 Brooklyn, 12 14 .462 Chicago, 17 13 .567 St. Louis, 14 17 .453 Philadelphia, 13 12 .520 New York, 11 14 .440 Cincinnati, 15 16 .484 Boston, 11 15 .423

AMERICAN LEAGUE. At St. Louis—New York, 5; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Lake, Quinn and Kleinow; Criss, Powell and Criger. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 4. Batteries—Young and Easterly; Smith and Street. At Detroit—Philadelphia, 10; Detroit, 2. Batteries—Bender and Thomas; Summers, Latite and Stunage. At Chicago—Boston, 5; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Steele and Carrigan; Suter, Burns, Owen and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C. Detroit, 17 9 .654 Chicago, 11 15 .427 New York, 15 9 .640 St. Louis, 10 15 .400 Boston, 15 9 .640 Cleveland, 10 16 .386 Philadelphia, 15 9 .625 Washington, 6 18 .250

EASTERN LEAGUE. At Montreal—Montreal, 3; Jersey City, 1. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Newark, 1 (10 innings). Second game—Buffalo, 5; Newark, 3. At Toronto—Toronto, 4; Providence, 3. At Rochester—Rochester, 2; Baltimore, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C. Rochester, 5 5 .500 Buffalo, 10 10 .500 Montreal, 10 6 .625 Baltimore, 7 11 .389 Toronto, 11 7 .611 Providence, 6 10 .375 Jersey City 9 8 .529 Newark, 6 11 .353

BATONYI SUES HIS WIFE.

Horses, Carriages and Personal Property at Farm Attached.

Newport, R. I., May 20.—Personal and real estate of Mrs. Aurel Batonyi, formerly Mrs. Burke-Roche; her father, Frank Work, and Frank K. Sturgis, all of New York, are attached in "an action of trespass in a case of trover" brought by her husband, Aurel Batonyi.

The attachments aggregate \$330,000 and are intended to cover the value of horses and carriages, presents and souvenirs and other personal effects of which Mr. Batonyi claims that he has been deprived.

In the complaint Mr. Batonyi says that the property attached was taken by his wife from the "two mile corner farm" in Middletown, near this city, where Mr. and Mrs. Batonyi formerly lived, and that through the influence of Frank Work and Frank K. Sturgis, exerted through the latter's personal counsel, W. N. K. Olcott of New York, Mrs. Batonyi has been prevented from returning the property to him.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN TO BEWED.

Heavyweight's Bride to Be "Sweetheart of His Boyhood Days."

Seattle, Wash., May 20.—John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion of the world, said that at an early date he expected to marry the "sweetheart of his boyhood days."

Sullivan refused to disclose the name of his future bride, saying, "I cannot marry yet awhile, for we will have to wait a year from the date of my divorce."

Chicago Is Connected With Seattle.

Butte, Mont., May 20.—The last rail to connect Chicago with Seattle and Tacoma on the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railway was laid just east of Heligate station, about 100 miles east of Butte.